hunter. Well, I ain't much, your honor, no Compromise Bill, for I have been the victim of compromises through my life. My very birth, I used to hear my brother say, was a matter of compromise between Death and the Doctor—Death finally consenting to let me live, intimating pretty broadly, however, that I'd never be no account. Recorder. Yes, and the watchman informs me that you endeavored to bring the spirit of com-promise into play when you were arrested last night; you told him that if he would let you off, you would treat. This, of itself, Mr. Bunter, is an offence for which you deserve to be punished it is an attempt to corrupt the stream of justice at

Bunter. It may have been, sir, but I did not view it in that light. The watchman talked of the majesty of the law-I dwelt on the liberties of the citizen, and I certainly did think that both could be h rmonized over a brandy toddy.

Recorder. But you found the watchman was

not to be tampered with-that he would not forego his duty.

Bunter. I did your honor, and it was just as I thought it would be. From my earliest youth up, as I have already told your honor, I have been a compromiser, and I never remember an instance in which I had not the worst of the bargain. compromised with my schoolmaster, by agreeing to assist him in teaching the juvenile class; he, on his part, agreeing not to ask me to learn my Greek or Latin. My sweet-heart jilted me after

ter, your week's up—you know my terms—pay every week." "I know it ma'am," said I. "Disappointment, you know, in remmittance—exceedingly anxious to settle—hard up at the present

ingly anxious to settle—hard up at the present time—will be flush next week—make all right. In the meantime what say you to a compromise?

She replied: "She wasn't agoin' to be humbugged in that way." I spoke of the beauties of the compromise system. She said: "Fiddle-de-de!" I became eloquent on the compromise, and referred to the efforts of Clay, Webster, Foote, and others, in behalf of my favorite doctrine. She neither appreciated my argument nor my theory. neither appreciated my argument nor my theory; demanded, premptorily five dollars, and finding it inconvenient to pay it, I had to quit. This accounts for my presence in the street, and for my meeting with the watchman. I shall now try my forceit dollars, it is not try my favorite doctrine with your Honor and ask you to compromise the matter, by letting me off without asking from me jail fees, which, in truth, I have

The Recorder consented to the proposition, with the promise that Mr. Bunter should leave the city, which he agreed to do.

Having effected this one compromise to his sat-

## To the Editor of the London Times.

your journal will induce you to insert them. I may probably be at present the only person in England who has gone over a great part of the deserts and hunting grounds spoken of by Mr. Cumming, and I therefore feel it a duty almost to bear witness to the truth of such part of his state. formances, not having witnessed them; but I can seed for the accuracy of his description of the countless . to disbelieve his other statements.

I confess myself guilty of having set off into the wilds of Africa of my own free will, and of having | dred degrees. made a few notes in the shape of a journal, but I I more shall have ventured on the same road.

any one properly to describe, or, on the other deserts.

, to appreciate or believe, who has not seen it. Your reviewer wonders that a man could take such delight in wild sports. Surely, when we see men devoting their time and fortunes to hunting a fox in this great allotment ground, a man may be excused for being led away for a time by such a pursuit in so noble a country as South Africa.— Life in the desert is one that has charms so hopeless to describe, that I wonder any one is found to undertake the task. The deserts of South Africa open to the mind of the astonished adventurer a sense of freedom, combined with a feeling of dependence on a merciful Providence, which is not

My course in South Africa lay amongst the deserts and forests bordering the Orange river and the Thebus mountain, and it was there that Mr. Cummings discovered the vast herds of spring boks and blesboks, on the improbability of which your reviewer chiefly dwells. I will venture to give these few extracts from my journal :-

"Awoke from my sleep on the ground by a noise as of distant thunder. On looking up, saw the plain covered with dust as if an army were en-gaged, and presently the dark columns of count-less thousands of springboks, blesboks and other animals charged among the plain within shot. They were in a dense mass of great breadth, and

Apparently extending to the horizon."

Again, referring to the swarms of locusts, I find:

"The air was filled with dense masses of locusts, darkening the earth, and apparently coming from the clouds, having all the appearance of a

I feel, therefore, that I may boldly give my witness to such scenes as those described

by Mr. Cumming. I hope the above statement may induce some to be more inclined to believe Mr. Cumming's work.

Having said this much in his defence, I confess I cannot admire the style of his work, which has justly laid him open to your severe criticism, and entirely agree with you that the way he dwells on "the murdering parts of the business" is unfortunate. When a man is living in that wild state his blood must be got up for such scenes, or he When a man is living in that wild state, could not exist; but he should have remembered that the naked recital of them, so frequently dwelt upon, must shock the nerves and feelings of the

European reader.
I would conclude by remarking that a noble country will there be some day opened to emigrants, and that the Orange river will not long renain the boundary of the Cape colony.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant, COSPATRICK BAILLIE HAMILTON.

Nov. 11, Anglesey, Sept. 20. VERY INTEMPERATE.-A Temperance meet-

ing at St. Hyacinthe, Lower Canada, recently excited the people so much against drunkenness, that a mob collected, proceeded to a building occupied as a brewery and distillery, owned by 1846 1840 Columbus 10616 6448 Mr. Phillips, of Laprairie, and entirely demolished Cleveland 6071 10135 it. Similar outrages were committed at a neighboring tavern, and further mischief was threat-

From the Western Christian Advocate

THE GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.—Early in April, 1847, one hundred and forty-three men, two women and three children started out as pioneers from Council Bluffs, Iowa, These Mormons from Council Bluffs, Iowa. These Mormons made an entire new road on the north side of the WEEKLY, - - 2 00 Platte, crossing Elk-horn to Fort Laramie; they then took the Oregon trail to Fort Bridger, when THE VICTIM OF COMPROMISES.

About the ninth name on the recorder's list, yesterday morning, was that of Bill Bunter, and so little did Bill feel interested in his name that it had to be repeated audibly three times before he vouchsafed to inform the court that he was its owner.

Recorder. Bunter, what are vouch and the control of the same that it is a support of the control of the same day, they had three ploughs and one harrow at work.

At two o'clock P. M. of the same commenced build the commenced build the commenced build the commenced build the same and to Fort Bridger, where we have the control of the same year, they say the first man, Professor Orson Pratt, entered the valley. On the 23d of July, the first camp moved into and halted at what now is called the centre of the city. In the afternoon of the same day, they had three ploughs and one harrow at work.

At two o'clock P. M. of the same commenced build the commenced build

five acres of potatoes. On the 28th of the same month, what they style the quorum of the Twelve Apostles, assembled and laid off a city as follows: Block of ten acres each, eight lots to the block, an acre and a quarter to each lot; the streets eight rods wide, the side-walks twenty feet wide; the side-walks to be beautifully shaded; the blocks to be surrounded by a purling brook, issuing from the mountains; every house to be built twenty feet from the front fence. No two houses front each not look into his neighbor's door, but into his neighbor's garden. They have four public squares, which are hereafter to be adorned with trees from the four quarters of the globe, and supplied with

On the temple square, they intend to have a garden that will cost at least \$100,000 at the commencement. Their missionaries have already made arrangements in the Eastern States, in Great Britain, France, Italy, Denmark, the Germanic States, and it the Islands of the see to gather the States, and in the Islands of the sea, to gather the choicest seeds and fruits and every thing that can beautify and adorn the garden. At first, the city was laid off to contain one hundred and thirty-five blocks. Since then, an addition of sixty-five blocks. Since then, an addition of sixty-five blocks. They have laid off one mile square on the east of the city for a University. It will not betwo years until next October, since the first house was built in this city, and it now numbers nine thousand. They already have convenient houses built of dobies—dried brick—and most of the luxuries of dobies—dried brick—and most of the luxuries of the contain one hundred and thirty-five blocks. They young republicans are glorious, and so are the old. Several thousand dollars were subscribed within two hours for a grand ball, in honor of the Captain Frazer, were skilfully managed.

Universal joy seems to prevail among all classes. The young republicans are glorious, and so are the old. Several thousand dollars were subscribed within two hours for a grand ball, in honor of the Captain Frazer, were skilfully managed.

Universal joy seems to prevail among all classes. The young republicans are glorious, and so are the old. Several thousand dollars were subscribed within two hours for a grand ball, in honor of the cast, and sixty on the west. The El Dorado and other buildings were illuminated, and crackers and fire-arms, and happy voices, all told unmistakeably of the love of the Union, which is one of the strongest to allow of the Union, and such extracts as these from Southern journals, are quoted to allay the apprehensions of the timid. Thus are our enemies emboldened to persist in their endough the captain frazer.

you were out in the street at so late an hour last night, and without knowing where to go?

Bunter. Well, your honor, it was because of the evil star of my destiny—compromise! I owed my landlady a week's rent. "Bunter," said she to me, when I went in about ten o'clock—"Bunter, your week's up—you know my terms—pay every week." "I know it ma'am." said I. "Disc."

bunter. I simply wish to know how it is you were out in the street at so late an hour last third from the city, is a warm sulphur spring, is a warm sulphur spring, show the noble men who have struggled so long the third from the city, is a warm sulphur spring, show the noble men who have struggled so long that they were wrong the sulphur strong affinity to the one above, on the whole. As a case in properties, and which, it is affirmed, cures most diseases of this climate. About a mile and a half form the city, is a warm sulphur spring, show the noble men who have struggled so long for us, that we are not unworthy of their toils and for us, that we are not unworthy of their toils and suppress the balance, which, to one show the noble men who have opposed our rights, that they were wrong, by what we give the foilowing from the Republican of Wednesday last.

Good News from Boston—From telegraphic intelligence to the New York Journal of Commerce. three inches deep.

The city is located about twenty-two miles southeast of the great Salt Lake. The lake is considered more salme than the ocean, three gallons of the water making one gallon of the purest, whitest, finest salt. The valley is about thirty miles by twenty-two, joining to a valley of about fifty miles by eight in width. From the centre north to the south these two valleys are studded with settlers, numbering from fifteen to twenty

This valley is called San Pete. Here there are many ruins covered with hieroglyphics. One place in particular is called by the Indians "God's Temple." Here, also, many remains of ancient

work on South Africa, I cannot refrain from offering a few remarks in his defence, trusting that the apirit of justice which so eminently distinguishes your journal will induce you to insert them. During five months of the year there can be no

This valley is regarded as one of the healthiest gether on some of the plains he speaks of; and if I lever breathed. Its altitude is four thousand and can answer for the truthfulness of his description three hundred feet above the level of the sea; and in this respect, (a portion of his statement much disbelieved,) I think we should in charity be slow are more than a mile and a quarter high, and are covered with perpetual snow; while in the valley the thermometer frequently rises above one hun-

So much for this city and valley. As to the never had the courage to publish it, feeling how difficult it would be for most people to believe it.

Neither will people believe Mr. Cumming's work due to them to say that I have not seen any thing.

In the advantages, and in the shores of Asia.

In the appreciation of the advantages, and in the shores of Asia. vicious since my arrival. They are very kind and You say most truly that people in this country cannot bring themselves to believe such marvellous accounts of wild animals; neither do I wondor at eration, as they change from the train to the packt. I see, on referring to my journal, that I was bewildered and confounded with astonishment on beholding the wonders of that country. The life led there, and the whole scene, are such as I defy any one properly to describe or on the other little more than half-way house over plains and

> From the California Courier, Oct. 14. THE PROGRESS OF SQUATTERISM .- There can be no doubt, in the minds of all considerate and reflecting men, that squatterism is on the advance. The elections in Sacramento and the surrounding country have established the fact clearly. Dr. Robinson, who is now incarcerated in the prison-Should the charge of ineligibility against L. F. Dunlap be etablished, and he refused a seat in the legislature, then James Carico, the next highest on the ticket, another squatter, will be returned in his place. It is said that Mr. Dunlap has not resided in this State twelve months. We are unabled to the legislature, then James Carico, the next highest of their country, and for the sided in this State twelve months. We are unabled to the legislature and a states, told that there had transpired and extranspired try has lost a patriot and a statesman."
>
> This is the testimony of Mr. Harmanson's constituents—of those that knew him best. When he lay here on his death-bed, only a few days since, expressing even in his last moments the deepest attachment to those constituents, the strongest attachment to those constituents and a statesman."
>
> This is the testimony of Mr. Harmanson's constituents—of those that knew him best. When he lay here on his death-bed, only a few day since, expressing even in his last moments the deepest attachment to those constituents, the strongest attachment to those constituents. sided in this State twelve months. We are unable supporters of law and order. ourselves, to judge of the justice of this charge, and therefore do not state it as a fact.

> E. B. Cone could not have received votes enough to prove that he was a candidate for attorney general, had he not coveted and secured a place on public demonstration. have placed him as a gentleman of ordinary ability. Squatterism has, even against such odds, given him consequence. Thatpe, McDougal, and Butterfield, it seems, were in collusion with them all, though they professed to have no connection with, or knowledge of their movements. That frauds have been committed, and combinations have been formed by certain candidates, against hew here is susceptible of substantial proof. Our quondam friend, Bigler, was not asleep, either. the squatters' ticket. He appears now, from the lieve is susceptible of substantial proof. Our quondam friend, Bigler, was not asleep, either, true to Mr. Hunt. We believe the assertion to be

conflicting views will upset one of the two parties the editor of the Express, who wrote the resolutions, knew perfectly well. The hue and cry was from these frauds and combinations. Let them organize on their own principles, and be prepared that he was nominated upon the Syracuse plat-

A NECK AND NECK RACE.—A most remarkable state of case in the population of Dayton, Columbus, and Cleveland, was put on record in Columbus, and Cleveland, was put on record in the census of those cities for 1840 and 1846, and censured in the slightest degree for this attempt to

17656

From the Alta California, October 19. The Reception in Sun Francisco of the News of the Admission of California into the Union.

FIRST EFFECTS OF THE NEWS.—We have never seen so general and joycus an excitement, or any thing comparable with it, as that which has resulted in this city from the news received here yesterday. It had been half anticipated, yet so many disappointments and delays had been our fate, that everything has been perfectly quiet up to the time when the first gun from the Oregon gave notice of her approach. Then the excitement commenced and increased, and up to this present writing has not diminished. It at once took down FIRST EFFECTS OF THE NEWS .- We have never writing has not diminished. It at one; took down press the truth in regard to the matter, but

welcome the first public flag ever raised there in honor of the thirty-first State of the Union. "Three times three," were given in token of pride and pleasure; as many more for Harry Clay, for having "assisted in putting it there;" the same for Mr. Benton for the same reasons, and many cheers for others. Then the people contributed between two and three hundred dollars for the between two and three hundred dollars for the same for the between two and three hundred dollars for the same for the same reasons, and many cheers for others. Then the people contributed between two and three hundred dollars for the same for the same reasons, and many cheers for others. The savannah Republican says the Union ticket to the convention will succeed in nearly every properly remarks: "When the citizens of Boston take so deep an interest in the success of that ticket it so deep an interest in the success of that ticket it so deep an interest in the success of that ticket it so deep an interest in the success of that ticket it so deep an interest in the success of that ticket it so deep an interest in the success of that ticket is so deep an interest in the success of that ticket is so deep an interest in the success of that ticket is so deep an interest in the success of the Union ticket to the convention will succeed in nearly every county in the State. benefit of the fine fellow who "shinned" up the flag staff. Soon two splendid pieces of ordinance were on the ground beneath the flag, and a grand dors." With what effect such paragraphs as these

we already have convenient houses built of ies—dried brick—and most of the luxuries of the unit of the properties of the luxuries of the result of the properties of the result of the r nothing to recommend him but a taste for music and a moustache. I was fool enough to compromise the matter with her, because she invited me to stand sponsor for her first child. If the ghost of my defunct tailor could burst the cerements of the tomb, he would whisper in my ear compromise!! compromise! compromise!! compromise!! compromise!! compromise!! compromise! compromise!! compromise!! compromise!! compromise! compromise! compromise!! compromise!! compromise!! compromise!! compromise!! compromise!! compromise!! compromise!! compromise!! compromise! compromise!! compromise! compromise! compromise! compromise! compromise! compromise! compromise! compromise!! compromise! comp

received—the admission of California into the Union. S. J. Smith was called to the chair, and several resolutions passed, when, understanding that the city authorities were moving in the matter, and had appropriated funds for a similar purter, and had appropriated funds for a similar purter.

To the Honorable the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the City of San Francisco :

isfaction, Bunter left the office, apparently as rejoiced as if he had gained a great political or diplomatic triumph.

Temple. Here, also, many remains of ancient
pottery, both glazed and unglazed, are found in
great abundance; and here, also, is a mountain of
pure rock salt, and an abundance of bituminous GENTLEMEN: It is appropriate to communicate

by which California has heen received into our great Confederacy of free and indepedent States.

This act of justice to our rights, of the greatest provise to future prosperity, was approved and signed by the President on the 9th of September last. It is with unmingled satisfaction that we

bear witness to the truth of such part of his state- Holliday, from the south of this place, raised up- tion, by the highest power on earth, of the organments as I can, and this the more readily as I am wards of one hundred and eighty-five bushels a total stranger to the author. I cannot pretend to vouch for the truth of Mr. Cumming's per-Cumming's perthem; but I can seed.

Which the cutzens of Cantornia nave found it be conserved upon us leading to the privileges and immunities conferred upon us leading to the privileges and immunities to the privileges and immunities conferred upon us leading to the privil some of the mountains on the coast of the valley State, the great American principles of self government, which we have been the medium of transour busy commerce to the Islands of the South and

discharge of the obligations which our present relations to our common country confer and impose, the citizens of San Francisco who now, and who may hereafter occupy this great commercial em-porium, will do full honor to themselves and meet the just expectations of all whose eyes

The unbounded enthusiasm with which the news of our admission as a State into the Union, was received by our citizens, demonstrates alike

upon a people with lighter, prouder, or more joy-ful hearts. The loud huzzas of the citizens, the heavy booming of cannon, and the "stars and ship for rictous proceedings in the late disturbance in Sacramento, has been elected to the legislature.

In view of this important event, I would recom-

approve and disallow. In this way, a discerning public will soon discover how to estimate the two der the Whig National Administration in this city, that although the National Whigs had nominated nim, they would not vote for him. The "Union

> That meeting and that movement were never possible, openly under the guidance of some Whigs, and with the silent approbation of others.

was left in a minority of over a thousand! And yet

writing has not diminished. It at once took down every body. The beautiful steamer came gallantly into the harbor, gracefully decorated, and teling the importance of the news she brought by continued canonading.

At once the American flag went up from every possible place in the city. One gallant fellow worked his way up the slippery flag staff on the Square, and rove the pennant halyards, amid the cheers of the crowd. Then the stars and stripes went floating aloft, and every hat swung around, and every voice was brought into requisition, to welcome the first public flag ever raised there in honor of the thirty-first State of the Union. "Three

Good News from Boston—From telegraphic metalling and National Intelligencer, we learn that a meetled a suitable response to the glorious news just received—the admission of California into the was held at Faneuil Hall on the Sth inst., at which

ter, and nad appropriated runds for a similar purpose, the meeting appointed a committee, consisting of eight gentlemen, to confer with the council upon the subject of a public celebration.

The report of this meeting was handed in at so

The report of this meeting was handed in at so

majority party in Boston, it would seem that the proceedings of their meeting were of quite as much interest to the South as were those of the Demo-

That a large majority of the people of Boston, of all parties, are opposed to the enforcement of the Fugitive slave bill, is a well known fact, which has been but too well attested by the disgraceful and revolutionary proceedings which have recently taken place in that city; and that the representatives in Congress of Massachusetts, will go for its repeal, or modification, is not doubted. It is equally true that the people of Georgia, of all parties, will never submit to the repeal or material.

Sword; the other is by hypocritical professions of fraternity and union, to keep us tributary to them in commerce, to lull us into a fatal security, until the time comes to strike an overpowering blow. SEWARD leads the first faction, FILLMORE the last, and each are alike perfidious and dangerous.

WILL THE STATE RESIST 1—We have not a submit to the repeal or material.

WILL THE STATE RESIST 1—We have not a submit to the repeal or material. parties, will never submit to the repeal or material modification of that bill!

modification of that bill!

This being the true state of the case, it becomes us as Southern men and Union men, to look the danger full in the face, and not try to deceive ourplainly with our Northern brethren, and no longer permit them or ourselves to be deceived? Should the preservation of the Union itself.

on the 15th instant, to express their respect for the memory of their late representative gress. It was numerously attended, Maj. A. S. Newton in the chair, R. C. Downs and E. B. meet the just expectations of all whose eyes Towne, Esq., Scorotaries. Msj. Perkins and Col. minious "fouling of one's own nest" has been will be turned upon their political, civil, and social Richardson made appropriate addresses, and a series of resolutions highly honorable to the lamented deceased, were passed. Among them the follows in this State, as the concoctors of the

lowing :- "Resolved, That by John H. Harmanson we the vast importance they attach to the event, and the patriotism with which they are animated.

Never did the bright sunshine of Heaven fall vices, and untiring watchfulness over our interests, we shall always feel indebted to him, and cherish

> tegrity and honor, and that in his death the country has lost a patriot and a statesman."

a jest of his illness!
The resolutions of his constituents, the deep

when all these movements were in progress. We will guarantee that he was up to his shoulders in fore regret that it should have been sent forth with in the Bristol Channel. The day was dull and about the section of our suproceeding Conthe sanction of any committee claiming to repre- lowering, with the wind fresh. Captain Evans And unless the action of our approaching Con-Well, somebody is going to be cheated. There will surely be a muss grow out of this bargain and will surely be a muss grow out of this bargain and sale—perhaps another rumpus and riot will be kicked up. Such a commingling of clashing and " render unto Casar the things that are form, and that his election would be an endorse- their places, and perforated about three inches last five years, to hold out any reasonable hope Whatever is just in squatterism, let ment of "Sewardism." He was nominated at the deep in many spots, which appeared like musket. to our people that this majority will stop short them approve and allow-whatever is wrong, dis- Utica Convention, it is true; but it was openly shot holes, and were all more or less singed. No of our complete overthrow? There is literally signs of a thunder-storm were to be seen or nothing. Such an occurrence is very rare in the But from the meeting of our Convention there Mediteranean.

From the Louisana Courier

PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—The Whigs and, we are sorry to say, a handful of restless and dissatisfied Democrats, have lately been shouting the praises of President Fillmore in a very loud key, and proclaiming on all sides that he is behaving well on the slavery question. Knowing his previous hostility to slavery, and that he is now playing his cards for a re-election to the Presidency, we never have had the slightest confi-dence in the good faith and patriotism imputed to him. It so happens that we have conclusive evidence on the subject. During the late can-vass in New York there were a number of Abolitionists on the Whig ticket for Congress; and on the Democratic ticket there were a number of candidates opposed to abolition. A ru-mor got affoat that President Fillmore, having sanctioned the Compromise, felt bound to carry it out, and therefore preferred the election o Compromise Democrats to abolition Whigs.-This rumor occasioned tremenduous excitement among his old anti-slavery associates, and they threatened rebellion. To quiet the matter few days before the election, the Albany Evening Journal, the special organ of the President, out forth the following:

"THE VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT .- Those who profess to speak for President Fillmore have not hesitated to say that he would rather see Locofocos elected to Congress than such Whigs as hese persons choose to call 'Abolitionists.' Those alleged expressions of his views were brought to his knowledge on Monday last. In

reply Mr. Fillmore authorized a gentleman to say, that so far from having said any such thing, he had no secret wish that such should be the result; and that he had uniformly expressed his opinion freely and strongly in favor of the election of every Whig nominee.'
This we have no doubt is true; and it is to

be hoped that those who really wish to consult the views of the President will give a zealous support to all Whig nominees."
Here we find the President of the United

States not only directly interfering with the State elections, but expressing the deepest interest in the success of the enemies of the South

part in getting up that monster meeting. Yet his duty! this same journal supported Whig Abolitionists for Congress, in preference to Compromise Democrats, and when the above announcement from Albany reached the city of New York, the Commercial endorsed it as follows:

"We are glad to publish the above. Not few Whigs in this city have been led to believe that the President approved of the opposition which has been manifested to certain persons in We always thought it strange-incomprehensible and incredible-that a Whig of such long tried nison, estimates these valleys—having explored them—as capable of supporting a population of from one and a half to two millions.

On the south of this valley lie the Utah valley and lake, about fifty miles from this city. The name of their city is Provo, on the south side of the Provo river. The lake is pure water, eight the Provo river. The lake is pure water, eight the Provo river. The lake is pure water, eight the Provo river. The lake is pure water, eight the Provo river. The lake is pure water, eight the Provo river. The lake is pure water, eight occasion were from the British brig Novelty, of the Provo river. The lake is pure water, eight occasion were from the British brig Novelty, of a settlement of about one hundred miles south of this, they have established a settlement of about one hundred and fifty families. This valley is called San Pete. Here there

The North is playing two games against us One is open and exterminating war on our insti-tutions, certain to end by the arbitration of the

doubt of it. Everywhere the people of Georgia the South and defeated the Nashville Convenseem to be fully convinced of the "hostile intion. The great Union meetings, we set down tention" of the Government towards the slave- as humbug No. 1. holding States, and satisfied of the pressing ne-We have heard directly from almost every portion of the State, and we are told that the voters THE LATE MR. HARMANSON.—The citizens of of the country, are everywhere enthusiastic in Madison parish held a meeting at the Court-house, their support of Judge Berrien's plan of retaliation. So far from adopting "the base Judean's" idea of a vote of censure upon the Legislature and the Executive, we have seen that this igno-

minious "fouling of one's own nest" has been Yazoo fraud. What the plan of our retaliation may embrace, something practical and effective will be prowe shall always feel indebted to him, and cherish a lasting gratitude."

"Resolved, That in him we found a man of into nip a minister in the bud, but yet this i surely to be done if it depends upon President

per says that the brig Ellen Anne, Capt. Evans, these prudent pot patriots abstain from deducof London, was lately struck by a meteoric stone ing themselves, that we had better submit to the at the moment was below in the cabin, and was vention, by a sudden break of this gradual and thought the boys were playing upon the deck life here. We "know of no way of judging the with gunpowder, unknown to him; but finding he was mistaken, his attention was drawn to the planking, four of which had been torn out of conduct" of the majority in Congress for the

Bristol Channel, although frequent up the is to be a tremendous re-action. Prom it will date an alliance between Northern commerce and Southern Rights-a fatal blow to national ture, We find the following notice of a new vork by LAMARTINE, in the New York Sun:

Democracy and Whiggery—a disintegration of these two huge and destructive organizations L'Angleterre en 1850, par A. De Lamar- into 20 fractions of which the United South with now lying at the Charlestown navy yard, is or- that Congress will have to elect the executive. bids fair, by present appearances, to exist in the defeat Mr. Hunt, by the Express, nor did the secret decennial enumerations for 1850. This tion of the Whig party which that paper professes French statesman, has just issued from the powerful—a return to strict constitutional con-TINE. - This latest brochure of the eminent its Northern dependents will be by far the most dered to rendezvous with the residue of the is the slight difference in population of all three counteract it. The anti-Hunt movement went to counteract it. The anti-Hunt movement went the Courier des Elats Unis. M. de Lamartine's the subjects of the Sth Congressional District, mander, Charles T. Platt. on, secretly at first, and when this was no longer Impressions of England in 1850, are characteriand a complete oblivion of who they belong to. zed by superficiality, and an absence of research This will indeed be a glorious consummation. or philosophy. A poet by nature, all Lamar- It will be a work that would be more than delphia for the third Monday in December, for to totter for. To take its safe keeping out of gines with fresh water.

-We will not yet despair of the Republic, gloomas a cardinal and fundamental idea, the doctrine that a majority vote in Congress is really the Mr. Webster alluded to this compact in his that a majority vote in Congress is really the Government.—Macon (Georgia) Exchange.

From the Lowell American

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION!-WEBSTER AND THE MAN-STEALERS REPUDIATED-THE OLD BAY STATE SPEAKS FOR FREEDOM !- In the inspiring, exhilarating, and soul-enlivened language of the Boston Atlas, "the Whigs of this glo rious old Commonwealth HAVE BEEN BEATEN by means of the coalition effected between the Democrats and Free-soilers." The Fugitive slave law and its author, Daniel Webster, are repudiated by the people, and the Fillmore Administration is voted down by a vast majority. The Whig party went into the contest approving of Daniel Webster and Millard Fillmore. They had a popular candidate for Governor, who got many votes that the Administration itself could not have obtained; yet the load he had to carry was too heavy for his shoulders. Webster and his man-stealing law were too monstrous a burden, and Briggs has broken down under the infliction. Never was there more righteous retribution upon a political trai-tor, than this vote of want of confidence in Daniel Webster. Let him remove to New Hampshire as speedily as possible, and seek the congenial embraces of Isaac Hill and Moses Norris. Massachusetts spurns and despises him

and his infamous treachery.

The election of Horace Mann is one of the most gratifying results of this election. Under the malign influence of Webster, the Whig Con-

The Free-soil party has effectually controlled this election. The wisdom of its policy is now bly be chosen, who will plainly manifested. It has elected Horace Mann the Fugitive slave law. and Orin Fowler to Congress. It compelled Zeno Soudder and Mr. Goodrich to take the most decided Free-soil ground before they could be chosen, and it has defeated James H. Duncan, the only one of the traitors of the last session who dared to risk himself before the people. shuffling course of policy. We trust he will be kept at home finally. It would be indeed a shame if Massachusetts, which have a solution and the preservation of the Union. If the Fugitive law is repealed, we believe the South will not submit. Duncan is beaten by three or four hundred votes shame if Massachusetts, which has done so of public sentiment South, we are satisfied that grandly at this election, should suffer this dimi- all partles, those in favor of the compromise as nutive politician to represent any portion of the well as those opposed to it, will unite in resist-

Middlesex county has done famously. Look at the votes! Norfolk and Bristol and Plymouth, and glorious Worcester; and Essex, and Georgia, Arkansas, Louisiana and Virginia to Franklin and Hampden-all have done grandly the Secessionists. and have covered themselves with glory. The Senate is secure and the House will be beyond a doubt. Let all the friends of freedom rejoice. shall dawn? The time was in Kentucky when The nigger-stealing Administration is repudiated such a question need not to have been asked .and Webster Whiggery in Massachusetts is over- In the days of her early manhood, when God thrown.

From the Federat Union.

In our last issue we said to our readers when she had not yet been traded off to Massachusetts for Presidential honors, and when journ. In the same way last spring they duped

In another column is humbug No. 2, a letter the odious and unconstitutional Sedition danger thin the lack, the discussion of the pressing he sizes into a feeling of security and confidence against our own judgments. Aggression is the against our own judgments. Aggression is the settled policy of the North; resistance is the description of the property of the South settled policy of the North; resistance is the description of the property of the South settled policy of the North; resistance is the description of the property of the South settled policy of the North; resistance is the description of the property of the South settled policy of the North; resistance is the description of the property of the South settled policy of the North; resistance is the description of the property of the South settled policy of the North; resistance is the description of the property of the South settled policy of the North; resistance is the description of the property of the South settled policy of the North; resistance is the description of the President Fillmore himself, addressed to the president Fillmore himself, addressed to the odious and unconstitutional Sedition law, the property of the North; resistance is the description of the President Fillmore himself, addressed to the president Fillmore himself, addressed to the odious and unconstitutional Sedition law, the property of the North; resistance is the description of the North Fill of the North Fill of the North Fill of the North Fill of the No the privileges and immunities conferred upon to One or the other must recede. The other must recede to aggress, or the South to oppose. completely segregated from the people. Their do. Well, has he helped the Macon "slave pressive violation of the Constitution of the Well, has he helped the Macon "slave pressive violation of the Constitution of by the will of thirty States, represented in Congress, there are developed also responsibilities of the most serious and weighty character. We are not only to maintain in our own community as a sever so! Does it not become us, then, to deal not only to maintain in our own community as a sever so! Does it not become us, then, to deal anything, and to such a character in gross and option of the Constitution where are not our fortunes not our fortunes. A tradition of the constitution we make further concessions? All parties here are not our fortunes not our fortunes not our fortunes not our fortunes. A tradition of the Constitution where are now different—their peers are not our catchers," as they were sneeringly called in Bossic ton, to get their negroes? Not, if they submit to the guidance of the constitution will be a series of salve to a gross and option of the Constitution where the catchers, as they were sneeringly called in Bossic ton, to get their negroes? Not, if they submit to the guidance of the constitution where the catchers are now different—their peers are not our fortunes. A tradition of the Constitution where the catchers, as they were sneeringly called in Bossic ton, to get their negroes? Not, if they submit to the guidance of the constitution where the catchers are now different—their peers are not our fortunes. A tradition of the Constitution where the catchers, and no longer the constitution of the Consti ing man will sell anything, and to such a char- her law abiding people, they have sailed for Eu- the miserable brood of pettifoggers who now acter nothing extrinsic to the mere price is worth talking about. But the people, who cannot be failed to discharge their duty? No, he waits for presume to govern and control the State. Not, permit them or ourselves to be deceived? Shouts mitting to these western shores of the continent, but we are to spread their light and influence to the right hand and to the left, and onward across the Pacific, which is already made animate with the Pacific, which is already made animate with the Pacific, which is already made animate with the Pacific of the Sunth and the spread their light and of the Sunth and the spread their light and of the Sunth and the spread their light and on the left, and onward across the right hand and to the left, and onward across the Pacific, which is already made animate with the pacific of the Sunth and the spread their light and of the Sunth and the spread their light and influence to only is such a course necessary for the preservation of our social and political institutions, but for all the spread their duty? No, he waits for bought, but who sometimes, paradoxical as it may sound, are sometimes sold, are wide awake to do any better? Dr. Callins' negro is now to only is such a course necessary for the preservation of our social and political institutions, but for the preservation of our social and political institutions, but for our social bought, but who sometimes, paradoxical as it may sound, are sometimes sold, are wide awake to do any better? Dr. Collins' negro is now yers who hang about our Court-houses looking the case upon every successive demand made in Massachusetts? Do not the Bostonians boast, If the honor of the State is to be preserved; Massachusetts? Do not the Bostonians boast. not the rabble, but her Quincy, former Mayor of Boston and President of Harvard University, the property of the people is to be rescued from that Massachusetts under the act of 1793 never the plunderers, the people themselves must take the surrendered a single fugitive, and point to her evasions for the past, as a guarantee for the future ? President Fillmore may wish to have the law executed. If he does, let him act, not talk; the smile or frown of an arbitrary despot, know perform, not promise. At all events till he does thus, at this eventful crisis, his declarations should be looked upon with suspicion.

We cordially concur in the annexed comment of the Charleston Mercury : Of course, every one will understand that the object of this boasted letter from President Fillelection for delegates to the State Convention. driven back to their caverns. He pledges the Army and Navy, forsooth! for the execution of the Fugitive law: and what is against the same property, and hereafter the that but an admission that the people of the Federal Government is to be made the engine that honor, our next call upon the sovereign people of this State will be to rally against the Such is notoriously the fact, and in spite of these established to protect. Already citizens of a In view of this important event, I would recommend that you adopt suitable measures to enable our citizens to unite, at an early day, in a proper expression of their sentiments and feelings, by a public demonstration.

JNO. W. GEARY, Mayor.

In view of this important event, I would recommend that you adopt suitable measures to enable our citizens to unite, at an early day, in a proper and the repeal of the Fugitive slave bill. Even now the first of these outrages is preparing for public demonstration.

JNO. W. GEARY, Mayor.

In view of this important event, I would recommend that you adopt suitable measures to enable was preparing for the South—the Compromise and the repeal of the Fugitive slave bill. Even now the first of these outrages is preparing for out the certainty of being mobile, and the repeal of the Fugitive slave bill. Even now the first of these outrages is preparing for out the certainty of being mobile, and no Southern man crosses Mason's and no Southern man crosses Mason's and Dixon's line to recover his property, have been compelled that a representative of out the certainty of being mobile, and the repeal of the Fugitive slave bill. Even now the first of these outrages is preparing for out the certainty of being mobiled. The Federal Compromise and the repeal of the Fugitive slave bill. Even now the first of these outrages is preparing for out the certainty of being mobile demonstration.

We are informed that a representative of out the certainty of being mobile demonstration out the certainty of being mobile demonstration.

We are informed that a representative of out the certainty of being mobile demonstration of slavery in the District of Columbia, and no Southern man crosses Mason's and no Southern man crosses Mason's and one of the repeal of the Fugitive slave bill.

Fourth—the Compromise and no Southern man crosses Mason's and one of the repeal of the repeal of the repeal of the Fugitive slave bill.

Fourth—the constraint is not the repeal of the Fugitive slave bill.

Fourth—the constrain abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, pompous pledges, no fugitives are restored, publicly that there are but six hundred slaves in the District. This is notoriously untrue, and if United States against the sentiment of the Northit were not, why is this statistic paraded so industriously before our people? Why of course the shuffling pretences of doing so with which bookseller, L. H. Young, esq., who, it has been it is now attempting to amuse the South.

to be elected, will be one, not of submission, but

party; asunmeaning as it is false. The Convention then, we confidently predict, will not be for submission on the one hand, nor secession on the other. It will without doubt, adopt some middle ground, securing, if possible redress for the post, and defining with unmistakeable certainly, Georgia's position for the fu-

NAVAL .- The U. S. sloop-of-war Albany,

A NAVAL COMMISSION is ordered at Phila-

of it, descrates the very idea of it. And if the Convention could do nothing else but tear the masks from the faces of three of Georgia's arch traitors, and strike the guerdon from their hands, its assembling would be a bright reminiscence.

"It is also agreed that if any servant run ily as the prospect is to look out upon. There is away from his master into any confederate jubut one event that will utterly extinguish all risdiction, in such case, upon certificate from one hope, and we say this solemnly, and in no party bigotry, and that event will be the triumph of said servant fled, or upon other due proof, the the submission party in the South, who in their said servant shall either be delivered to his masvery organization were compelled to embrace, ter, or any other that pursues and brings such

> great speech in the Senate during the last session. And it is similar to the regulation among the Jews upon the subject of fugitive slaves.— The fugitive from a confederate tribe was returned to the tribe from which he had escaped. Though no restoration was to be made to fugi-tives yet the Hebrews were enjoined to purchase bond-men and bond-women of the heathen, that dwelt among them, and these were to remain in service perpetually. The first settlers of New England undoubtedly fashioned their institutions and pursuits very much upon the authority of the sacred writings, and the article above quoted shows, that the origin of the extradition of persons held to service in this country, came from the New England fathers, and was practised more than two hundred years ago. The rule applies to servants and apprentices, whether white or black, but it is probable that most of the cases which occurred at that early period were those of white apprentices, to whom the present law and Constitution of the Union are ade to apply, as well as to negroes and slaves. We make no objection to giving all proper consideration to the race that differs so much from the people of the country, but are not disposed to devote every thing to that race, and to overlook the circumstance that the laws are made for the observance of all who have sufficient capacity to be accountable. There is no reason to doubt, that the greatest possible injury may be done to the slaves, by the course which some are pursuing in opposition to the laws which they are bound to obey. But the leading adventurers are not concerned for others, they are only seeking political capital for themselves, at the hazard of evey other consideration.—Republican Herald.

From the Hopkinsville (Ky.) Peoples' Press. New York HAS SPOKEN!—New York has spoken, and the Abolitionist Hunt is elected, ledged against the Fugitive slave law, and in favor of all the doctrines of Seward. A majority of her legislature are also Sewardites, and a senator of the United States will unquestionably be chosen, who will vote for the repeal of

But we do not believe New York is peculiar in this respect. As far as we can learn by the election news, nearly the whole Northern delegation in Congress are pledged, furious Abolitionists. Ohio has sent but one man, out of her large delegation, who is in favor of that law.

This is, indeed, ominous for the integrity of ance, and take steps to secede from the Union South Carolina and Mississippi are now ready,

and the repeal of this law will add Alabama, What will Kentucky do? Where will she stand when this second great day of Independence had planted the germ of resistance to oppression

about this time look out for humbugs." The the blood of the revolution circulated freely in the veins of her sons-at that day it would not have been necessary to ask the whereabouts of Kentucky, when resistance or submission to wrong and outrage was the issue. Fifty years ago she gave evidence of what her position would be now, had the pure patriots of that day been spared to counsel and guide her. In 1799, when the Federal Government passed

piteously for some of the crumbs that fall from the law -the law to be meted out by a Boston the table of the Federal Government, are to dejury—who owe fealty to the "higher law" in cide the question. Not, if the minions, lickspittpreference to the Constitution. Will not this be les, and strikers of political Presidential traders

if wrong and outrage are to be punished, and matter in hand. It requires freemen to defend freemen's rights .- The miserable, servile rentiles who have been used to laugh or weep at nothing of the sentiments which fire a freeman's breast.

Eighteen months ago an insidious but deadly effort was made to rob the farmers of Kentucky of their negro property. The word of command from Ashland banded the cohorts of abolition object of this boasted letter from President Fill-more is to aid his political friends in the pending selves to the conflict, and the bandits were

A more deadly effort is now being made Southern State, for merely demanding their property, have been compelled to flee from the North, while armed bands of plunderers trample Where will Kentucky stand? Her people-

THE LUCKY BOOKSELLER .- The New Haven

ascertained, is the man to whom an immense fortune, has been left in England, as a return GEORGIA'S POSITION-THE PROSPECT.-The for personal kindness extended to the devisor accounts from various parts of the State, in our whilst on a visit to New Haven, some years estimation, leave no doubt that the Convention since, in a letter to the Albany Argus, says "I shall endeavor to 'bear my honors meckly, action. It will be one that will repudiate the and if the burdens of this mighty windfall do

Toombs. Stevens and Cold theory, that the late not make me more unhappy than the lack of acts of Congress gave to the South more than wealth has made me, I shall be truly glad that I she asked, and the absurd notion that they are am its recipient. There is no doubt that I am to be regarded as the "omen of better and hap- the legatee; I can have but little trouble in proving it. The only wonder is, that so large a While there is not a candidate in the field that fortune should attend such poor services as we know of, who is not pledged against seees. mine. Nineteen hundred thousand dollars? and sion, the senseless cry of disunion, disunion, has upward!! Well; I trust the means of doing been kept up to the last. But the people are be- good will not find me with less of a heart for it ginning to see that it is but the watchword of a than I have bitherto had. I have many friends whom it will please me to help."

FROM MEXICO. - By the arrival of the schooner Bonita at New Orleans we have papers from the city of Mexico to the 26th ult. The Picayune has advices to the 1st instant. The question of the election of President of the Republic was still undetermined. Arista was ahead, and stood the best chance, but it is supposed that no candidate has received any absolute majority and Congress was engaged in discussing the fin-

ance question, as far as it concerns the revenue to be appropriated towards supporting the gov-ernment and the settlement of the debts; but the difficulty is far from approaching any satisfactory solution. The House of Deputies has adopted a resolution to suspend all the payments, Cleveland 6071 10135 17600
Dayton 6067 10192
The Census of Dayton for 1850 is not yet on le.

Whigs, and with the silent approach of others.

Or philosophy. A poet by nature, all Lamar. It will be a work that would be more than dephile for the third Monday in December, for whole the examination of the merits of the various contine's works partake more or less of the poetic character. The present production is mere poetic this Union from the downfall that it now begins dephile for the third Monday in December, for whole an archangel to save the examination of the merits of the various contine's works partake more or less of the poetic character. The present production is mere poetic this Union from the downfall that it now begins dephile for the third Monday in December, for the examination of the merits of the various contine's works partake more or less of the poetic character. The present production is mere poetic this Union from the downfall that it now begins dephile for the third Monday in December, for works partake more or less of the payments, time's works partake more or less of the examination of the merits of the various contine's works partake more or less of the poetic character. The present production is mere poetic this Union from the downfall that it now begins dephile for the third Monday in December, for works partake more or less of the examination of the merits of the various continue works and the most urgent expenditures of the totter for. To take its safe keeping out of the sum of the payments, and with the sitent approach to the first works partake more or less of the examination of the merits of the various continue works and with the sitent approach to the sum of the payments, and with the sitent approach to the continue works are the payments. administration .- Mobile Tribune,